



محافظة القليوبية

## **RAPID APPRAISAL PROCEDURES EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **GOVERNORATE OF QALYUBIYA**

#### **Prepared for:**

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## ACRONYMS

GOQ	Governorate of Qalyoubiya
NGO	nongovernmental organization
RAP	Rapid Appraisal Procedures
SWM	solid waste management

## INTRODUCTION

The Solid Waste Management Project for the Governorate of Qalyoubiya (GOQ) conducted a Rapid Appraisal Procedures (RAP) study to assess the opinion of local community leaders about public cleanliness and solid waste management practices at residential units and work places. The findings of the RAP will guide the development of a communication and public awareness plan for GOQ.

The specific objectives of the GOQ RAP are to assess:

- The views of local leaders about public cleanliness and management of solid waste in residential units and workplaces.
- Local leaders' knowledge about the new solid waste management (SWM) project.
- Local leaders support for the SWM public awareness campaign.
- Local leaders' suggestions for support of the new project.

This study is a formative qualitative study, based on Rapid Assessment Procedures. The study was conducted through a series of formal and informal interviews using a formal questionnaire. The research team was composed of ten researchers entrusted to conduct the interviews according to the pre-tested questionnaire. The Center for National Studies in the GOQ coordinated a series of one-day meetings where a random sample of local leaders was invited to take part in the research as interviewees. The location of the work place of each participating leader was marked on the maps to ensure geographic coverage in the nine cities of the Governorate.

The study sample comprises two hundred eighty (280) local leaders from GOQ cities representing five categories of leaders:

- religious leaders:
- education leaders,
- leaders of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs),
- youth leaders, and
- GOQ public figures from the Local Councils.

The distribution of leaders by city is shown in Table 1.

Data entry and analysis was based on the five identified categories of local leaders in order to understand their opinion and in anticipation of their participation in the public awareness activities at a later stage.

**Table 1. Distribution of Participating Leaders by City**

City	Number of Participating Leaders
Benha	49
Shobra El Kheima	68
Qalyoub	24
Toukh	30
El Kanater	21
Shebeen El Kanater	29
Kafr Shokr	30
Qaha	7
Khanka	22

### **LOCAL LEADERS' ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC CLEANLINESS ISSUES**

- Public cleanliness is the major concern among six issues for local leaders. These issues are:
  - public cleanliness,
  - solid waste collection from residential units,
  - air pollution,
  - sound pollution,
  - flies and mosquitoes, and
  - sewage.

47.8% of the leaders mentioned public cleanliness as the major concern, followed by 37.5% for solid waste collection from residential units. Other related issues such air pollution, sound pollution, sewage, and flies and mosquitoes occupied a lower degree importance from the view point of local leaders.

- Both concerns of public cleanliness and solid waste collection from residential units were rated “very severe problems” by 70.3% and 60.3% of respondents respectively. The ratings by leaders within each category of leadership were rather close.

### **CURRENT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN RESIDENTIAL UNITS AND WORKPLACES OF THE LOCAL LEADERS**

#### **At Households**

- The daily average of solid waste generated in the households of 61.9% of local leaders was a medium size plastic bag (30 x 50 cm), regardless of the collection frequency per week.

- Ways to dispose of solid waste varied: private companies were contracted to provide the service for 26.3% of the sample, and the conventional garbage collectors for 21.9% of the sample. It is worth noting that the services of the local councils cover a considerable portion of households since 10.7% of the leaders reported being served by the local council and 15.2% reported using the big containers provided by the local councils. This means that 25.9% of the leaders in the study are provided solid waste collection services directly by the local councils in the nine cities to be served by the new SWM project.
- There is no correlation between the method of solid waste disposal at the household level and the occupational categories of the study participants.
- About two-thirds of the participants pay a monthly fee for garbage collection.
  - Of those, 44.4% pay L.E.3 per month.
  - 65.6% stated that fees were affordable.
- 23% of leaders rated the current collection services as “good,” 44.1% as “acceptable,” and 33% as “unacceptable.”

### **In Work Places**

The participating leaders’ estimates of the volume of solid waste generated daily at the work place varied but were more or less consistent within each category of leader.

- Schools generated the greatest amount of waste, with 95.2% of education leaders reporting a daily average of “more than two medium size plastic bags.” NGOs generated the second greatest daily waste generation with 50% of the NGO leaders reporting generation of “more than two medium size plastic bags.”
- 23.6% of the organizations participating in the study reported that they received solid waste collection service from local councils.
- There is no consistent collection pattern for solid waste in the nine cities.
- 74.3% of institutions pay a monthly fee for collection.
- As for rating of the service in the work place, 42.9% of respondents rated the current collection services as “acceptable” while 34.6% rated it as “unacceptable.”

### **LOCAL LEADERS’ KNOWLEDGE OF THE NEW SWM PROJECT**

Sixty-one percent of the respondents have heard about the new SWM project. The highest percentage was among the public figures (78.8%), followed by 69.4% for NGOs. Analyses by geographic location show that local leaders of Al Khanka city were the least informed about the new project, and that those of Benha and Shobra El-Kheima were the most informed. Major sources of information were the press and the “local council of the GOQ.”

The features of the new project are perceived in a consistent manner in the minds of all leaders. The three most frequently repeated features were:

- A new system for garbage collection.
- A new system for fee for service.
- Garbage collection through private companies.

#### **LEADERS' OPINIONS TO SOLVE PROBLEMS RELATED TO SWM IN GOQ:**

- 68.6% of the local leaders participating in the RAP (192 leaders) stated that the problem of garbage collection in residential units could be solved through contracting private companies. This number exceeds the number of participants who have heard about the new project (171 leaders). Some local leaders supported the idea of entrusting local NGOs and community development associations for the collection of household garbage, especially in smaller cities. Leaders referred to two successful models in the GOQ, i.e. a project in Shobra Shehab village and a second one in Geziret Shoeb.
- As for public cleanliness, 64.6% of leaders identified private companies as the preferred means of providing public cleanliness. This is a smaller percentage than those that supported the use of private companies for the collection of solid waste from residential units. Only 27.9% of the respondents felt that public cleanliness could best be provided by local councils.
- The role of local councils and other executive offices was quite prominent with regard to the best ways to combat flies and mosquitoes. The percentage of those who preferred the services of private companies declined to 49.6 %, while the responsibilities of the health directorate and local councils rose significantly.

#### **LOCAL LEADERS' SUGGESTIONS FOR SUPPORT OF THE NEW SWM PROJECT:**

Seventy-four percent of the sample had participated in some kind of awareness campaign at the community level. However, 82.6% expressed a preference for implementing this task within their institutions. Only youth centers leaders and public figures were inclined towards outreach type of activities. Local leaders' suggestions for support of the new project are summarized in the following major points:

- Provide rural areas with similar cleanliness services in parallel with cities.
- Contract Egyptian private sector companies to ensure new job opportunities for young Egyptians.
- Separate the tasks of project implementation from project monitoring.
- Increase the capacity of local councils to monitor project implementation and then entrust them with this task.

- Ensure tight monitoring of contracted companies.
- Increase and enforce fines for non-compliance of companies and individuals.
- Take stock of lessons learned and successful SWM mini-projects in the GOQ.
- Invest in recycling projects.
- Reconsider plans for streets and green areas as part of public cleanliness in the city of Benha.